

Wilmot's Monthly Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1837.

No. 874.

From the Three Experiments of Living.

LIVING UP TO THE MEANS.

Could Frank and Jane have foreseen their present degree of affluence, when they first set out in life, they would have considered it little less than a miracle. But, like every thing else that is gradually attained, it now excited no wonder in their minds. There was still a striking simplicity in Jane's manners and appearance, a consciousness of happiness, and a refinement of feeling, that inter course with the world too often blunts. When her children were fairly in bed, and the domestic duties of the day over, —when her husband laid aside his day-book and ledger,—when the fire burnt bright, and her little worktable stood by his side,—when Frank ventured to pull off his boots, and lay half reclined on the sofa,—then came the hour of conversation. Then Jane loved to talk over the past and the present, and sum up their stores of happiness. Sometimes she requested her husband to read aloud; but he never got through a page, without her interrupting him, to point out something congenial, or something in contrast with their situation; and the book was soon thrown aside, as far less interesting than their own conversation. Perhaps there was a little too much of egotism, and a little too much of vanity, in all this; but they were in the habit of thinking aloud to each other.

"I do positively believe," said Jane, "we are the happiest people in the world. I can say, with truth, I have scarcely a wish ungratified. I am sure I envy nobody."

"Not even your early friend, Susan Colby?"

"How can you always bring that up, Frank? To be sure, I did feel a little vexed, when I accidentally met her, all dressed out, and she asked me to go to her husband's English goods store with her. I knew that Mr. Colby had set out as we did, with little or nothing, and had become affluent, while we were struggling for a living. I confess, I did wish our ships would arrive, and that I could, like her, step into my husband's store, and order the shop boy to measure me off a costly dress."

"O yes, I remember the morning very well," said Frank, laughing. "You certainly came home quite out of humor, and cast most indignant glances at my gallops, and pill-boxes."

"I make the most of that business," said Jane; "the truth is, I never but once felt the humiliation of poverty, and that was when I went to beg cold meat and broken bread of our landlady for poor Martha's half-starved children."

"I never remember feeling desperate—poor but once," said Frank, "and that was when I paid our first quarter's rent, and had but three and ninepence in my pocket, to pay the second."

It was by reminiscences like these, that their present enjoyment was heightened. Uncle Joshua often called on his young relatives; but their removal had increased the distance; and he began to feel the infirmities of advancing life. Jane had observed, that he often pressed his hand upon his heart,—and to her inquiries, he said, "a pain,—but it is gone."

The house they rented was larger than they thought necessary; yet as the rent was reasonable, and the situation good, they concluded it was best to take it. The whole of it need not be furnished. A large room might be left for the children's play room, and another over it for a storeroom. A little experience, however, convinced them, that they wanted all of it; and, as Jane said, "they could furnish these two rooms from the interest of their legacy."

They soon found that the size of the house required an additional domestic, but they seemed to have attained new importance by its size and situation. Mrs. Hart, on this occasion, acknowledged Jane as an acquaintance, and made a morning visit, sporting her camel's hair shawl, which, to use her own phrase, "looked still fresh and lovely." She had never remembered to reimburse Jane for her subscription.

It was really astonishing how fast the Fultons became known. People in the first society, as it is termed, began to ask who they were? Those who called, professed themselves delighted with Jane's "sweet, humble manner," and determined to "patronize her." As yet, however, they had only reached the magic circle of genteel society; they had not stepped over it. They had no heartburnings when their opposite neighbor gave a splendid ball, and did not invite them; and yet, Jane said, "on her children's account, she was glad to have a different circle of friends from what she formerly had. The Watsons, her uncle's oracles, were very clever people, but not such as she wished her children to be intimate with. It is true, Mrs. Watson

never visited, and the acquaintances had not been kept up after her marriage; but her uncle thought all the world of them, —which, she confessed, she did not.

Poor Jane! The enemy had begun to sow his tares; and pride and ambition were springing up in her heart. Dr. Fulton undoubtedly derived some advantage from their change of residence,—and, while Jane exulted for her children, he exulted for his profession; his patients were more able to pay, and he began to have a run among the opulent.

Mr. Bradish, with his millions, had the good fortune, for Frank, to be taken dangerously ill of a fever, when Dr. R. was absent, and Dr. Fulton was sent for. From this time, he became one of their family physicians.

With all this increase of consequence, their habits were much the same. The happiness and improvement of the children was the great object. If they were extravagant, it was in schools. Even Mr. Bradish could not be more particular than Dr. Fulton, in the excellence of the schools to which he sent his children. Accordingly, they were sent to those which had the highest reputation,—as their improvement was the first wish of their parents. The neighborhood into which they had moved was a *handsome* one; and our city has not yet attained the happy eminence of knowing who lives in the same block of buildings with us. Most of these left a card; and now and then a wandering invitation reached them, for a ball; but it was subject to no discussion. Frank wrote a *regret*, when a leisure moment came:—for Jane was little in the habit of using her pen; and to those who are not, even answering a note is a work of magnitude. Their next door neighbors were the Reeds,—and Mrs. Reed and Jane soon became familiar friends. It was the first really *stylish* family into which Jane had become initiated. It certainly opened a new world to her. She saw forms and ceremonies used, of which she had no conception. She learnt that napkins and silver forks were essential to her dinner table,—that Mrs. Reed could not use a steel fork;—consequently, other people could not. In these and various other things, Jane became an apt scholar. The consequence was, that her expenses gradually increased. Yet there were luxuries for which Jane could only sigh; for she felt that they were far beyond her;—for instance, Brussels carpets and pier-glasses, and, above all, a centre-lamp.

"How rich the Reeds must be!" said she, one evening, when they returned from a visit they had been making there. "You are mistaken," said Frank; "Mr. Reed's income is but very little more than ours."

"Not more than ours?" said Jane; "then—how can he afford to furnish his house so elegantly?"

"I protest I don't know," said Frank; "but he says his wife is an excellent manager. I wish, Jane, you would find out how they contrive the matter, and perhaps we can take a leaf out of their book."

Mrs. Reed had all the little vanity of being able to make a *show* on small means, and when Jane humbly asked advice and direction, willingly granted it.

"In the first place," said she, "I set it down as a rule, from the first, that the only way we could get forward in the world, was to live in genteel style, and put the best foot foremost. You would be astonished, between ourselves, to know how little we have to spend; but then, I have a great deal of contrivance. What wages do you give your servants?"

To Jane's information, she replied,

"You give too much. By the by, I can recommend an excellent seamstress to you, who will sew for twelve cents a day. But, my dear Mrs. Fulton, you must not wear that shabby bonnet; and, excuse me, you do want a new pelisse tremendously. It really is not doing justice to your husband, when he has such a run of business, and such a handsome income, to dress in this manner."

"Not afford it!" exclaimed she; "why, it is no more than we have given for several years."

"But our expenses have greatly increased."

"And so has our income," said Jane, triumphantly.

Frank looked thoughtful, and shook his head.

"Well," said Jane, cheerfully, "we have been talking about getting a centre-table; now suppose we give that up, and devote the money to charity."

"As you please," said Frank, coldly.

Jane was silent for a moment, and then said,

"No, dear; it is not as I please, but as you please."

"A centre-table was your own proposal," said Frank.

"I know it; but I should not have thought of it, if Mrs. Reed had not said it was necessary."

"Mrs. Reed seems to have become your oracle, with all her folly. Then it was only because she said so, that we were to have a centre-table?"

"But you are out a good deal; who instructs them, while you are gone?"

"I leave them lessons, and they are recited to the chamber-maid. When Fanny is sixteen, I intend she shall go to

one of these *fashionable schools*, just for the name of it."

"Really," said Jane, "I could not undertake to instruct my children. My own education was not thorough enough."

"Nonsense! You can read, and that is all that is necessary. What do those people do, who keep such expensive schools? They instruct from books, and you can do the same."

Though Jane did not entirely adopt Mrs. Reed's ideas, she thought, with her, that they were paying an enormous sum for schools; and both she and Frank agreed, as demands for money increased, that they might just as well go to cheaper schools. The penalties of living beyond the means, most generally fall upon the children of the family; not that parents love them less than other appurtenances, but because deficiencies here are more easily kept out of sight. We speak not of dress or food, but of education.

Many declaim on the expense of schools, who forget that teachers are qualified by devoting the best part of their lives to the subject; that the education of children cannot be taken up like hair-dressing, merely for a living; but that, to be successful, it must be founded upon higher and nobler motives, and deserves a compensation equivalent to the preparation and importance of the object. Mrs. Reed thought otherwise, when she found how little trouble it was to educate her children, with her chamber maid for an assistant. Her indignation rose proportionably against expensive schools, and she called the heads of them nothing but pickpockets, and exulted at her own wisdom in keeping clear of them. Those who saw not the interior, spoke of her as a most wonderful woman, "amidst all her visiting and occupations, to find time to educate her children."

Perhaps there is no class of men less liable to extravagance than physicians. Their gains are slow and laborious, and they toil for daily bread from hour to hour. No large sum comes in, like a lawyer's fee, for a few words of advice; and no lucky speculations on coffee, indigo, or cotton, raise him, like a merchant, from moderate means to sudden affluence. But the seeds of luxury and extravagance may be scattered every where, and even the very security that Frank felt in his profession, and in his own moderate destres, had, perhaps, made him less vigilant.

Though Jane did not entirely trust to Mrs. Reed's opinions as to teachers and schools, or many other subjects she yielded implicit deference. The consequence was, that, from a simple dressed woman, she soon became a fashionable lady, bonnetted and blonched *a-la-mode*, and, even to her own surprise, a fine, stylish looking woman. Frank, who had hitherto only appreciated his wife's virtues, and amiable qualities, began now to pride himself on her elegance. The moment this sort of pride takes possession of a husband, he delights to hang his idol with finery and trinkets. How much of honest, faithful affection and esteem mingles with this tribute, depends on the character; in the present instance, there was an uncommon degree of affection. For many years, they had been all the world to each other,—had struggled through a degree of penury,—had enjoyed a comparative affluence weekly and thankfully,—and even now, Jane sometimes doubted whether their enlarged income had increased their happiness. She still, however, continued her charities; and one day, when she applied to her husband for a sum to give away, was surprised, when he replied, "really, Jane, I cannot afford such a donation."

"Not afford it!" exclaimed she; "why, it is no more than we have given for several years."

"But our expenses have greatly increased."

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"Well," said Jane, cheerfully, "we have been talking about getting a centre-table; now suppose we give that up, and devote the money to charity."

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"Mrs. Reed seems to have become your oracle, with all her folly. Then it was only because she said so, that we were to have a centre-table?"

"But you are out a good deal; who instructs them, while you are gone?"

"I leave them lessons, and they are recited to the chamber-maid. When Fanny is sixteen, I intend she shall go to

argument; the table don't hang to the lamp, does it?"

"No; and I begin to think it is of no consequence. Indeed, I should never have thought of it, if it had not been for Mrs. Reed."

"Mrs. Reed again!" exclaimed Frank, peevishly, "I really think that woman's acquaintance is a curse."

Jane made no reply, but her eyes filled with tears.

"Since you are so unwilling to give up either the centre-table or your donation, you shall have both," said Frank; "so pray go and select one with your friend."

"Can you think me so unreasonable?" replied Jane. There was a pathos in her voice that restored her husband to his good nature.

"Unreasonable? no, Jane, I never thought you so for a moment; but I do think Mrs. Reed is very officious."

"You must remember," said Jane, ingenuously, "how often I apply to her for information about things of which I am as ignorant as a child. When I ask you, you say, 'Ask Mrs. Reed; she knows all about it.' It is a knowledge she has about what I have not, that gives her any influence with me, or makes her *my oracle*."

"You could not think I was serious when I called her *your oracle*. I was merely jesting."

"Let me ask you, then," said Jane, affectionately, not to jest with me any more. You have done it often lately, and it makes me very unhappy."

"Nonsense! It gives a piquancy to domestic *tear-a-tees*, which are apt to be a little dull."

"We did not use to find them so."

"Well, Jane, you must remember that now my time and thoughts are constantly occupied; and besides that, as we have only an income sufficient for our own expenses, it is a little vexations to have you ask me for money to *give away*. All our expenses are greatly increased."

"Would it not be better to try to reduce them? My uncle brought me up with a horor of getting into debt."

"I have the same feeling, Jane; and it is possible embarrassment, not actual, that troubles me, and makes me sometimes a little petulant."

"Ah," said Jane, "that is the history of your *forsing*."

Frank laughed.

"Let us give up the centre-table," said Jane.

"No; I think we do want that. As to the donation, it does not appear to me that we are called upon to give money. If there is one class of men that do more than another for the poor, it is physicians. I am sure I should be worth an independent fortune, if I had been paid for all my attendance on the poor."

"Do you think, then, what you have done exempts you from doing?"

"Certainly not. I am willing still to go, when I am sent for. And if I give them a portion of time and labor, I do my part."

"It seems to me," said Jane, "that every body may reason in the same way. The clergyman may say, if he gives his spiritual advice and instruction, he has done enough. Even a lawyer may be willing to give his professional services; and if the poor do not want them, he is not the less charitable. I don't see but their main assistance must come from butchers and bakers."

"Perhaps it would be better for them if they had *no* home."

"My dear Frank, don't begin to jest again," said Jane, half afraid of what would next come. "I have not answered Mrs. Reed's invitation for this evening; therefore, we will decline it."

"Decline it!" replied Frank. "Why should we?"

"Had we not better break off our acquaintance? You said it was a curse!"

"You are in a strange humor, Jane, this morning. I should be extremely sorry that you should do any thing so rude. Mrs. Reed certainly has knowledge that is valuable to us. I don't wish you to give up your intercourse with her. But I beg you always to exert your own excellent judgment, and not let her have any influence over your mind, without first weighing the subject."

"As if we could have constant intercourse with any one, without being influenced by their habits and opinions!"

Frank had set Jane a task beyond her strength. The *centre-table* was purchased, and then an elegant *centre-vase*.

But Mrs. Reed was not the only fashionable lady that had taken up Jane. There was Mrs. Bradish, whose husband was said to be worth a million, and had a right to spend what he pleased. Nothing could be more flattering than her attentions. It would seem as if wealth diffused some of its golden glare among the lookers on. Else, why is so much deference paid to it? I vain we say, philosophically, it is dross; or experimental-

ly, it benefiteth not us. Still the rich have their humble imitators, and mimic its worshippers. Frank became the companion of the wealthy, and it was necessary that he should not disgrace his intimates by a penurious style of living.

He and Jane were invited to dinners and *soirees*. Such constant invitations must be returned; and they began to make entertainments. Hitherto, the little Misses Fultons had kept their seats at the dinner-table; but their dinner was at a most inconvenient hour, to accommodate them. It interfered with morning calls; and it was determined the children should dine wholly in the nursery.

Jane thought it a singular piece of good fortune, that she should be taken up by three such friends as Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Bradish and Mrs. Hart. The first knew every thing and every body; the second was rich enough to make ducks and drakes of her money; and the last was the mirror of fashion and dress. It might be rationally asked, what benefit she derived from this triple alliance? But it was a question she never asked herself.

With all this, however, she was obliged unwillingly to feel that neither her happiness nor her comfort was increased.

To be continued.

TOWN MAKING.

The following amusing anecdote is extracted from a forcible article of the New York Evening Post, designed to arrest the late prevalent rage for speculation:

A traveller, once, in the West, on setting out early one morning from the place where he had passed the night, consulted his map of the country, and finding that a very considerable town, called Venice, or Verona, or Vienna, or by the name of some other European city beginning with a V, occupied a point on his road but some twelve or fifteen miles off, concluded to journey as far as that place before breakfast. Another equally extensive town, bearing a sounding name, was laid down at a convenient distance for his afternoon stage; and there he proposed halting for the night. He continued to travel at a good round pace until the sun had attained a great height in the heavens, and until he computed that he had accomplished more than twice or thrice the distance which he proposed to himself in the outset. His stomach had long since warned him that it was time to halt, and his horse gave indications which plainly showed that he was of the same opinion. Still he saw no town before him, even of the humblest kind, much less such a magnificent one as his map had prepared him to look for. At length meeting a solitary woodchopper emerging from the forest, he accosted him, and inquired how far it was to Vienna. "Vienna!" exclaimed the man; "why, you passed it five and twenty miles back. Did you notice a stick of hewn timber and a blazed tree beside the road? That was Vienna." The dismayed traveller then inquired how far it was to the other place, at which he designed passing the night. "Why, you are right, on that place now," returned the man; "it begins just the other side of you ravine, and runs down to a clump of girdled trees which you will see about a mile further on the road." "And are there no houses built?" faltered out the traveller. "Oh, no; no houses whatsoever," returned the woodchopper; "they hewed and hauled the logs for a blacksmith's shop, but, before they raised it, the town lots were all disposed of in the Eastern states; and every thing has been left just as you now see it ever since."

Scene in a Bank.—An Irishman entered one of our banks yesterday, and throwing down a \$5 bill—“Will you be kind enough, Mister, jest to give me the specie for that same bit of a bill?”

“No sir.”

“What can't you be after paying such a small sum as that, at all at all?”

“We have suspended paying specie altogether!”

“Suspended, have you? And is this the institution, sure, that cannot pay an honest man five dollars, that you have had a man parading about with a loaded musket, all the long winter through, to keep off thieves? If you had a pig, or any thing valuable to protect, 'twould all have been right enough; but such a poor, miserable concern as this is, sure. Och! botheration to you, and the like of you!”

New Orleans Picayune.

The Wheel of

Speech of Mr. Webster, AT WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

I cannot be indifferent to the manifestations of regard with which I have been greeted by you, nor can I suffer any show of delicacy to prevent me from expressing my thanks for your kindness.

I travel, gentlemen, for the purpose of seeing the country, and of seeing what constitutes the important part of every country—the People. I find every where much to excite, and much to gratify admiration; and the pleasure I experience is only diminished by remembering the unparalleled state of distress which I have left behind me, and the apprehensions, rather than the feeling, of severe evils, which I find to exist wherever I go.

I cannot enable those who have not witnessed it, to comprehend the full extent of the suffering in the eastern cities. It was painful indeed to behold it. So many bankruptcies among great and small dealers, so much property sacrificed, so many industrious men altogether broken up in their business, so many families reduced from competence to want, so many hopes crushed, so many happy prospects for ever clouded, and such fearful looking for still greater calamities, all form such a mass of evil as I never expected to see, except as the result of war, a pestilence, or some other external calamity.

I have no wish, in the present state of things, nor should I have indeed if the state of things was different, to obtrude the expression of my political sentiments on such of my fellow citizens as I may happen to meet; nor, on the other hand, have I any motive for concealing them, or suppressing their expression, whenever others desire that I should make them known. Indeed, on the great topics that now engage public attention, I hope I may flatter myself my opinions are already known.

Recent evils have not at all surprised me, except that they have come sooner and faster than I had anticipated. But, though not surprised, I am afflicted: I feel any thing but pleasure in this early fulfilment of my own predictions. Much injury is done which the wisest future counsels can never repair, and much more that can never be remedied but by such counsels and by the lapse of time. From 1832 to the present moment I have foreseen this result. I may safely say I have foreseen it, because I have presented and proclaimed its approach in every important discussion and debate in the public body of which I am a member. In 1832 I happened to meet with a citizen of Wheeling, now present, who has this day reminded me of what I then anticipated as the result of the measures which the Administration appeared to be forming in regard to the currency. In the summer of the next year (1833) I was here, and suggested to friends what I knew to be resolved upon by the Executive, viz. the removal of the deposits, which was announced two months afterwards. That was the avowed and declared commencement of the "experiment." You know, gentlemen, the obloquy then and since cast upon those of us who opposed this "experiment." You know that we have been called bank agents, bank advocates, bank hirelings. You know it has been a thousand times said that the experiment worked admirably, that nothing could do better, that it was the highest possible evidence of the political wisdom and sagacity of its contrivers; and none opposed it or doubted its efficacy but the wicked or the stupid. Well, gentlemen, here is the end, if this is the end, of this notable "experiment." Its singular wisdom has come to this—it's fine workings have wrought out an almost general bankruptcy.

Its lofty promises, its grandeur, its flashes, that throw other men's senses and understanding back into the shade, where are they now? Here is the "fine of fines, and the recovery of recoveries." Its panics, its scoffs, its jeers, its jeasts, its gibes at all former experience—its cry of "a new policy," which was so much to delight and astonish mankind. To this conclusion has it come at last:

"But yesterday, it stood against the world; Now lies it there, And none so poor to do it reverence."

It is with no feelings of boasting or triumph, it is with mortification, with humiliation, with unsatisfied grief and affliction, that I contemplate the condition of difficulty and distress to which this country, so vigorous, so great, so enterprising, and so rich in internal wealth, has been brought by the policy of her government.

We learn to-day that most of the Eastern banks have stopped payment; deposit banks as well as others. The experiment has exploded. That bubble, which so many of us have all along regarded as the offspring of conceit, presumption and political quackery, has burst. A general suspension of payment must be the result; a result which has come even sooner than was predicted. Where is now that better currency that was promised? Where is that specie circulation?—Where are those rupees of gold and silver, which were to fill the treasury of the Government as well as the pockets of the People? Has the Government a single hard dollar? Has the treasury any thing in the world but credit and deposits in banks?—There are already suspended payment? How are

public creditors now to be paid in specie? How are the deposits, which the law requires to be made with the states on the 1st of July, now to be made? We must go back to the beginning, and take a new start. Every step in our financial and banking system since 1832 has been a false step. It has been a step which has conducted us farther and farther from the path of safety.

The discontinuance of the national bank, the illegal removal of the deposits, the accumulation of the public revenue in banks selected by the Executive, and for a long time subject to no legal regulation or restraint, and finally the unauthorized and illegal Treasury order, have brought us where we are. The destruction of the national bank was the signal for the creation of an unprecedented number of new State banks, some of them with more disproportionate, and even more nominal capital than the national bank had possessed. These banks, lying under no restraint from the General Government, or any of its institutions, issued paper corresponding to their own sense of their immediate interests and hopes of gain; the deposits with the State banks, of the whole public revenue, then accumulated to a vast amount, and making this deposit without any legal restraint or control whatever, increased both the power and disposition of these banks for extensive issues. In that, the Government seems to have administered every possible provocation to the banks, to induce them to extend their circulation. It uniformly, zealously, and successfully opposed the land bill, a most useful measure, by which accumulation in the Treasury would have been prevented; and, as it desired and sought this accumulation, it finally resisted, with all its power, the deposits among the States. It advanced as a reason for the present overthrow, that an extraordinary spirit of speculation had gone abroad, and has been manifested, particularly and strongly, in the endeavor to purchase the public lands; but has not every act of the Government directly encouraged this spirit? It accumulated revenue which it did not need, all of which it left in the deposit banks. The banks had money to lend, and there were enough who were ready to borrow, for the purpose of purchasing the public lands at Government prices. The public Treasury was thus made the great and efficient means of effecting those purchases which have since been so much denominated as extravagant speculation and extensive monopoly. These purchasers borrowed the public money; they used the public money to buy the public property; they speculated on the strength of the public money; and while all this was going on, and every man saw it, the Administration resisted to the utmost of its power every attempt to withdraw this money from the banks and from the hands of those speculators, and distribute it among the people to whom it belonged. If there has been over trading, the Government has encouraged it; if there has been rash speculation in the public lands, the Government has furnished the means out of the Treasury. These unprecedented sales of the public domain were boasted of as proofs of a happy state of things, and of a wise administration of the Government, down to the moment when Congress, in opposition to Executive wishes, passed the distribution law, thus withdrawing the surplus revenue from the deposit banks. The success of that measure compelled a change in the Executive policy, as the accumulation of a vast amount of money in the Treasury was no longer desirable. This is the most favorable motive to which I can ascribe the Treasury order of July.

It is now said that that order was issued for the purpose of enforcing a strict execution of the law which forbids the allowance of credits upon purchases of the public lands; but there was no such credit allowed before; not an hour was given beyond the time of sale. In this respect the order produces no difference whatever. Its only effect is to require an immediate payment in specie, whereas, before, an immediate payment in the bills of specie-paying banks was demanded. There is no more credit in the one case than in the other; and the Government gets just as much specie in one case as in the other; for no sooner is the specie, which the purchaser is compelled to procure, often at great charge, paid to the receiver, than it is sent to the deposit banks, and the Government has credit for it on the books of the bank; but the specie itself is again sold by the bank, or disposed of as it sees fit. It is evident that the Government gets nothing by all this, though the purchasers, and especially the purchasers of small tracts, are put to great trouble and expense. No one gains any thing but the banks and the brokers. It is moreover, most true, that the art of man could not have devised a plan more effectually to give the large purchasers or speculators a decided preference and advantage over small purchasers, who purchased for actual settlement, than the Treasury order of July, 1836. The stopping of the banks, however, has now placed the actual settler in a still more unfortunate situation. How is he to obtain money to pay for his quarter section? He must travel three or four times as many miles for it as he has dollars to pay, even if he should be able to obtain it at the end of that journey.

I will not say that other causes, both at home and abroad, have not had an agency in bringing about the present derangement. I know that credits have been used beyond all former example; that it is probable the spirit of trade has been too highly excited; that the pursuit of business may have been pressed too fast and too far. All this I am ready to admit. But, instead of doing any thing to abate its tendency, our Government has been the prime instrument of fostering and encouraging it. It has partied voluntarily, and by advice, with all control over the actual currency of the country. It has given a free and full scope to the spirit of banking; it has aided the spirit of speculation with the public treasure; and it has done all this in the midst of loud-sounding promises of an exclusive specie medium, and a professed detestation of all banking institutions.

It is in vain, therefore, to say that the present state of affairs is owing, not to the acts of Government, but to other causes, over which the Government had no control. Much of it is owing to the course of the National Government; and what is not so, to causes of the operation of which Government was bound, in duty, to use all its legal powers to control.

Is there an intelligent man in the community, at this moment, who believes that if the Bank of the United States had been continued; if the deposits had not been removed; if the specie circular had not been issued, the financial affairs of the country would have been in as bad a state as they now are? When certain consequences are repeatedly depicted and foretold, from particular causes; when the manner in which these consequences will be produced is precisely pointed out, beforehand; and when the consequences come in the manner foretold, who will stand up and declare that notwithstanding all this, there is no connexion between the cause and the consequence, and that all these effects are attributable to some other causes, nobody knows what?

No doubt we shall hear every cause but the true ones, assigned for the present distress. It will be laid to the Opposition in and out of Congress—it will be laid to the Bank—it will be laid to the merchants—it will be laid to the manufacturers—it will be laid to the tariff—it will be laid to the north star, or to the malign influence of the last comet, whose tail swept near or across the orbit of our earth, before we shall be allowed to ascribe it to the just, main causes—a tampering with the currency, and an attempt to stretch executive power over a subject not constitutionally within his reach.

We have heard, gentlemen, of the suspension of some of the Eastern banks only; but I fear the same course must be adopted by all the banks throughout the country. The United States Bank, now a mere State institution, with no public deposits, no aid from Government, but, on the contrary, long the object of bitter persecution by it, was, at our latest advices, still firm. But can we expect of that Bank to make sacrifices to continue specie payment? If it continue to do so, now the deposit banks have stopped, the Government will draw from it its last dollar, if it can do so, in order to keep up a pretence of making its own payments in specie. I shall be glad if this institution find it prudent and proper to hold out; but as it owes no more duty to the Government than any other bank, and, of course, much less than the deposit banks, I cannot see any ground for demanding from it efforts and sacrifices to favor the Government, which those holding the public money, and owing duty to the Government, are unwilling or unable to make; nor do I see how the New England Banks can stand alone in the general crush. I believe those in Massachusetts are very sound, and entirely solvent—I have every confidence in their ability to pay—and I shall rejoice if, amidst the present wreck, we find them able to withstand the storm; but at the same time I confess I shall not be disappointed if they, seeing no public object to be attained—proportioned to the private loss and individual sacrifice and ruin which must result from the means necessary to enable them to hold out, should not be distinguished from their Southern and Western neighbors.

At that time, however, there were those who doubted the power of Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution, to incorporate a bank; but a majority of both Houses were of a different opinion, President Washington sanctioned the measure, and among those who doubted, those of most weight and consideration in the country, and whose opinions were entitled to the highest degree of respect, yielded to the opinion of Congress and the country, and considered it a settled question. Among those who first doubted the power of the government was one whose name should never be mentioned without respect and veneration, one for whom I can say I feel as high a veneration as one man can, or ought to feel for another, one who was intimately associated with all the features of the Constitution, Mr. Madison; yet, when Congress had decided on the measure, by large majorities, when the President had approved it, when the judicial tribunals had sanctioned it, when public opinion had deliberately and decidedly confirmed it, he looked on the subject as definitely and finally settled. The reasoners of our day think otherwise. No decision, no public sanction, no judgment of the tribunals is allowed to weigh against their own respect for their own opinions. They rush to the argument as to that of a new question, despising all lights but that of their own unclouded sagacity, and carelessness of the venerable living, and of the mighty dead. They pose this important question upon some small points of their own slender logic, and decide it on the strength of their own unintelligible metaphysics. It never enters into all their thoughts that this is a question to be judged of on broad, comprehensive and practical grounds; still less does it occur to them that an exposition of the Constitution, contemporaneous with its earliest existence, acted on for nearly half a century, in which the original framers and government officers of the highest note concurred, ought to have any weight in their decision, or inspire them with the least doubt of the accuracy and soundness of their own opinions. They soar so high in the regions of self-respect as to be far beyond the reach of all such considerations.

For sound views upon the subject of a national bank, I would commend you, gentlemen, to the messages of Mr. Madison, and to his letter on the subject. They are the views of a truly great man and a statesman.

As the first Bank of the United States had its origin in necessity, so had the

second; and, although there was some thing of misfortune, and certainly something of mismanagement in its early career, no candid and intelligent man can for a moment doubt or deny its usefulness, or that it fully accomplished the object for which it was created. Exchanges, during all the later years of its existence, were easily effected, and a currency the most uniform of any in the world existed throughout the country. The opponents of these institutions did not deny that general prosperity and a happy state of things existed at the time they were in operation, but contended that equal prosperity would exist without them, while specie would take the place of their issues as a circulating medium. How have their words been verified? Both in the case of the first bank and that of the last, a general suspension of specie payments has happened in about a year from the time they were suffered to expire, and a universal confusion and distrust prevailed. The first bank expired in 1811, and all the State Banks south of New England stopped payment in 1812; the charter of the late bank expired in March, 1837, and in May, 1837, a like distrust, and a like suspension by the State Banks, took place.

The same results, we may readily suppose, are attributable to the same causes, and we must look to the experience and wisdom of the people and of Congress to apply the requisite remedy. I will not say the only remedy is a National Bank, but I will say that, in my opinion, the only sure remedy for the evils that now prey upon us is the assumption, by the delegates of the people in the National Government, of some lawful control over the finances of the nation, and a power of regulating its currency.

Gentlemen, allow me again to express my thanks for the kindness you have shown me this day, and, in conclusion, to assure you that, though a representative in the Federal Government of but a small section, when compared with the vast territory that acknowledges allegiance to that Government, I shall never forget that I am acting for the weal or woe of the whole country, and, so far as I am capable, will pledge myself impartially to use every exertion for that country's welfare.

EVANESCENCE OF PROPERTY.

It is well for both rich and poor to be often reminded of the extreme changeableness of their condition in this country. Judge Story remarked, with great justice as well as force, in his speech in the Massachusetts Convention:—In our country, the highest man is not above the people; the humblest is not below the people. If the rich may be said to have additional protection, they have not additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families. Those who are wealthy to day pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property thus is divided quite as fast as it accumulates. No family can, without its own exertions, stand erect for a long time under our statute of descent and distributions, the only true and legitimate agrarian law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long life of enterprise and industry. Property is continually changing like the waves of the sea. One wave rises and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss and seen no more. Another rises, and having reached its destined limits, falls gently away, and is succeeded by yet another, which in its turn, breaks and dies away silently on the shore. The richest man among us may be brought down to the humblest level; and the child with scarcely clothes to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office in our government. And the poor man, while he rocks his infant on his knees, may justly indulge the consolation, that if he possesses talents and virtue, there is no office beyond the reach of his honorable ambition. It is a mistaken theory, that government is founded for one object only. It is organized for the protection of life, liberty and property, and all the comforts of society—to enable us to indulge in our domestic affections, and quietly to enjoy our homes and our firesides.

Enterprise and ingenuity appear to be characteristic of the Americans—and these properties are particularly necessary to a manufacturing people. We have among us not only abundance of the raw materials, but possess the skill to manufacture them with remarkable facility. Machines, superior to what may be found in any other part of the world, have been constructed by ingenious Americans, to accomplish almost every species of manufacture. The British nation has always dreaded us more as a manufacturing nation, than as a great military or naval power—for manufactures are the force against which they cannot send an equivalent force to contend—our looms, our trip hammers, and ploughs, being bulwarks too impregnable for all the artillery of Europe to destroy. The true policy of our government is to encourage Manufactures. By so doing, the population in the cultivated parts of our country would increase more as a manufacturing nation, than as a great military or naval power—for manufactures are the force against which they cannot send an equivalent force to contend—our looms, our trip hammers, and ploughs, being bulwarks too impregnable for all the artillery of Europe to destroy. The true policy of our government is to encourage Manufactures.

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HILLSBOROUGH HERALD

Friday, June 16.

Episcopal School, Raleigh. — We learn that the Rev. Dr. Empie has been compelled by the state of his health to resign the Rectorship of this school, and that the Rev. M. A. Curtis, a gentleman every way qualified, has been appointed to succeed him. Measures have been adopted by the trustees to relieve the institution from its pecuniary embarrassments. The next session will commence on Friday the 23d inst.

The Executive Council of Maryland assembled at Annapolis on the 6th inst. It was decided unanimously by the Council as not expedient to call an extra session of the Legislature. Wednesday the 26th of July has been appointed as the day for holding the election for members of Congress.

The Legislature of New Jersey, convened in an extraordinary session, has adjourned without doing any thing to relieve the community, in consequence of the hostility to each other of the equally divided parties in one branch of the Legislature—equally divided because of the absence of two of the whig councillors.

The Legislature of Mississippi has also adjourned, without doing any thing towards relieving the difficulties under which the citizens of that state are laboring. — But what can be done by a state government to afford relief? The action of the general government produced the evil, and no legislation except by the general government can supply a remedy.

A most disastrous fire occurred in the beautiful village of Suffolk, in Virginia, on the 3d inst. It raged from 11 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. and destroyed upwards of forty buildings, besides the court house and jail. Loss estimated at 100,000 dollars.

A large five story building in Washington street, New York, occupied as a public store house and containing a large amount of goods, was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. Two firemen lost their lives, being buried under one of the walls which give way while they were actively engaged in the attempt to subdue the flames. The loss of property is said to be not far from half a million of dollars.

Willis Mills, was executed at Halifax on Friday the 2d inst. for the commission of a rape.

4th of July. — In accordance to previous notice, a meeting was held in the court house in this place on Wednesday last, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Thomas Clancy, esq. as chairman, and James C. Farnham, secretary.

The Chairman then briefly stated the object of the meeting; after which the following committees were appointed, viz: —

Committee of Arrangement—Alexander M. Kirkland, Allen Parks, Col. William F. Shields, and John Cooley.

Committee to appoint an Orator of the day, and Reader of the Declaration of Independence—Col. C. M. Latimer, Andrew Mickle, Dr. W. Norwood, James M. Palmer.

Committee to prepare Toasts—Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Joseph C. Norwood, Henry K. Nash, James Giles.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That business be suspended for that day.

Executive Council. — We learn that Governor Dudley has invited his Council to meet in this city on Thursday next, the 15th inst. to confer with him on the propriety of calling an extra session of our General Assembly. We presume the Governor does not choose, unnecessarily, to take the responsibility of deciding on this important matter, and has therefore wisely concluded to take counsel from his constitutional advisers.

Raleigh Register.

Calling on Hercules! — We received a letter from a friend in Philadelphia, a day or two since, which contains this remarkable information: — "I was told today, by a Bank Director, that the Secretary of the Navy had made application to Mr. Biddle, President of the U. S. Bank, to help the Department, and that the reply was — 'Say where—when—and to what amount, and it shall be ready to your order.' And this must be the *shot* of *u*. Hercules must be called in,

or the Government wagon will still stick in the mud." *Ibid.*

U. S. NAVY.

The following are the vessels at the different foreign stations, as officially published by the Navy Department:—

Mediterranean.

Frigate Constitution and United States. Schooner Shark.

West Indies.

Frigate Constellation. Sloops Vandals, St. Louis, Concord, Natchez and Boston.

Schooner Grampus.

Coast of Brazil.

Raize Independence. Sloops Erie (ordered home,) and Fairfield.

Brig Dolphin.

Pacific Ocean.

Ship of the line North Carolina. Schooner Boxer.

Our Rail Road. — Notwithstanding the difficulty and embarrassment which exist every where, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company continue to prosecute their work with vigor. The stages have been shipped from New York for Wilmington and Portsmouth, and are momentarily expected; the relays of horses have been placed along the line, and ere another week has passed, the line will be ready for the transportation of passengers. As soon as the bridge across the Roanoke is completed, the cars upon the Portsmouth line will run to Halifax, where they will be met by the post coaches from Wilmington. *Advertiser.*

FROM ENGLAND.

Arrivals at New York have brought Liverpool dates to the 4th of May, at which time intelligence from New York to the 11th of April had been received in London. Of the intelligence brought by these arrivals, the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer observes:

"The news in general is good—the best we have seen from Europe since October last, when the Bank of England began its sudden and unwise curtailments of the credits of America; though her excuse, with much justice, was the United States Treasury Circular of July, which showed an attempt by our government to violate the laws of trade by piling up, out of use, the specie which we had borrowed of England for use and circulation. Coton is advancing. The bonds of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania are entering into the British circulation, as it were, on a footing with the Exchequer bills, and this new and novel admission of American paper securities into the British money market was sensibly relieving the money market there; and, as it expanded the circulation, gave promises of raising the price of American products, cotton and the like."

We learn from Stockholm, that M. Bocino, the Russian Counsellor of Legation, for twenty years attached to the Russian Embassy in Sweden, has just been named Ambassador to Washington, to which place he will proceed as soon as the season permits. *London paper.*

A Mint Drop. — One of our Southern letters, says the New York Evening Star, contained an order for the Star, with one of Benton's mint drops in the shape of a quarter eagle, carefully sealed on with wax. It created quite a sensation in Wall street.

Melancholy Statement. — The New York Era contains the following: "At no period of its history has there been so great a degree of general distress in this city as there is at this day. Of its mechanics and other working men, at least ten thousand are now without employment; and the wives and families of these, which amount, upon a low calculation, to ten thousand persons more, are suffering want, many of them bitter, heart-rending want. The letters which abound upon our table from commercial clerks, state that there are at least two thousand of that educated class who have been dismissed from their occupations, and whose previously scanty salaries allowed them to make little if any provision for so sudden and distressing a contingency. Of seamstresses, book-folders, bonnet-makers, and other industrious females, we are assured, from sources likely to be well informed, that certainly three thousand are at this moment in pining destitution, and exposed to heartless temptation."

The Globe and other Administration papers, with the most consummate impudence, now say that the present troubles in our business affairs are just what they have predicted all along. We know nothing that equals their assurance, unless it be the exclamation of the Irish pilot, when he ran a ship on the rocks. He was conducting the ship into port: the captain, seeing that he was a "leettle corned," and thinking he was deviating from the channel, asked him if he was not going wrong. "Arrah, let me alone for that," said he in a rich Irish brogue, "don't I know every rock in the harbor?" The last word was hardly uttered when the ship struck heavily upon a sunken rock, when the pilot instantly continued— "and that is one of them."

Kennebec Journal.

The following from the New York Star, is an illustration of the wisdom of the currency takers:

A gentleman, (a Director in one of the Vermont Banks,) arrived in town on Saturday morning with 14,000 dollars in small notes of the Bank of Bennington, which he readily disposed of at two and a half per cent. premium for city money; the city money to be invested in the larger notes of the New England Banks at two per cent. discount, and on Saturday afternoon took the boat for Boston, and at 10 this morning, deposited the amount in old Suffolk, at a profit of about \$630. A pretty good operation for 4 days.

A \$100 note of the Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, says the New Orleans True American, was sold a day or two since in Natchez, at public auction, for \$255, on a credit of 12 months!

LATE FROM TEXAS.

From the New Orleans Commercial Herald, June 1.

Texas. — We learn by a letter from our Texas correspondent, that the army there is in a sad state of insubordination; and this is principally owing to their being kept so long in a state of inactivity, and that they have threatened to elect their own officers, and march for Metamoras immediately, and pay themselves with plunder, unless the Government enters into some arrangement instantly for offensive operations against Mexico. In consequence of this conduct on the part of the mass of the soldiers, General A. S. Johnson, the Commander-in-Chief, left the army and went to Houston, and held a secret conference with the Cabinet during two or three days, the result of which has not transpired, but we learn that he insists upon resigning, unless the Government gives him orders to march to Metamoras. Further, our informant states that the soldiers threatened to march upon Houston, and fire every house in it, if the Cabinet allowed the land office to be opened, according to announcement, on the 1st of June; they stating that the speculators and idlers would be able to locate the choice lands, whilst their military duties in the field would prevent them from procuring a fair participation in the location of eligible lands. In consequence of such a demonstration of feeling, President Houston, by proclamation, prohibited the opening of the land office, according to former announcement.

It was expected at Houston that the Congress would hold but a short session, and adjourn before the 4th of July. A minister is to be sent from Texas to Great Britain, to request the latter power to recognize the independence of the former.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

Office of the Courier, Charleston, June 1. 5 P. M.

Latest from Florida. — From a passenger arrived yesterday on board the steamboat John Stoney, which left Black creek on Monday last, we learn that intelligence had been received there that an expedition, under Lieutenant R. M. Peyton, of the army, had been undertaken from Lake Monroe to the upper part of the St. John's river; that Lieut. Peyton had discovered a large lake, heretofore unknown to the whites; that the Indians were cultivating large fields of corn; that twelve negroes (the property of Colonel Reek) having discovered the camp of Lieut. P., had come in and given themselves up. The negroes state that the Indians did not intend to emigrate, but would re-commence hostilities in a few weeks; and that Powell (who has been represented to the contrary by all the other Indians who have come into Gen. Jesup's camp) is a man without influence among his people. We understand that the fact is otherwise, and that Powell is a Chief of much influence with his tribe.

FROM MEXICO. — The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 25th May, contains a letter from Tampico dated the 10th, from which the following are extracts:

The division of Cartazar is now on its march to reinforce the division of Bravo, which continues distributed in Metamoras, the adjacent towns, and in Leona Vicario, and which amounts altogether to 7,000 men, which Bustamonte, so far from ordering the withdrawal of those troops, has caused to be reinforced by a division in reserve, which will be stationed by steps in Zacatecas and St. Luis. They have heard of the mad intentions (as they say) of the Texans to advance and take Metamoras, and have prepared accordingly. They have also 800 cavalry on the banks of the Rio Bravo, that can be reunited in any given point in less than a week.

At present the movement of those troops will depend on the payment of six millions of dollars, contribution of the priests and friars, and which it is said will be paid even by selling their goods and chattels, as is decreed by the Mexican Congress.

The Administration of Bustamonte is not like that of Santa Anna; it is an administration which unites the opinions of all the powerful classes in the country. They expect soon to renew the war against Texas, and as they say, conquer them at once. They are now building at Campeachay two brigs and four schooners, said to be of solid constructions and barks. The Government have also ordered a draught of 6,000 on all the departments of the nation, formerly called states of the Confederation. They are

also of opinion that the alterations with the United States Government will be soon amicably adjusted by negotiations, but they say the affairs of Texas can never be settled until either the whole Mexican race be exterminated or until the Texian shall disappear from that colony.

Various causes have retarded so long the march of the expedition into Texas. One of them being the unexpected return of Santa Anna, who was now fallen forever, but of course the main cause was the want of money. At present the movement of the troops will depend on the six millions of dollars alluded to above.

All kinds of business here are very dull, and we are waiting for the conducta with a million and a half of money, now that St. Luis is free from revolutionists, who wish only robbery and not the Constitution as they pretended.

P. S. Gen. F. Toro, brother-in-law of Santa Anna, has finally been shipped off from Campeachay to Vera Cruz, by order of the Government, notwithstanding his pretensions of sickness to remain at his country seat.

New Orleans, May 23.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

We are informed by Capt. Baker, of the sloop Mechanic, which sailed from Metamoras on the 16th inst. that when he left that place the current report was that all the American vessels, with their crews and passengers, that had been previously captured and imprisoned, were liberated by order of Gen. Bustamonte, who had promptly arrested the Commodore of the Mexican fleet, and confined him at Vera Cruz, on a charge of capturing these vessels, contrary to law and orders.

We also hear through the same channel, that General Santa Ana was believed to be still living on his plantation. We are much pleased thus to find that the story of his being taken to Mexico for execution, at least wants confirmation; and are still more rejoiced at finding that all chance of a rupture between Mexico and the United States is done away with by this timely show of voluntary reparation for the insult offered to our flag.

True American.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Johnston, THOMAS S. ASHE, esq. Attorney at Law, of Wadesborough, to Miss CAROLINE A. BURGWYN, daughter of George W. Burgwin, esq. of this place.

DIED.

In Pittsborough on the 7th inst., in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. SARAH WABDELL, relict of the late John Waddell, and only child of General Francis Nash, who fell in defence of our liberties in 1777. In the life of Mrs. W. there was a rare union of those qualities which tend most to exalt and endear the female character. But that which formed her crowning excellence was her humble and consistent walk as a Christian. In this respect she has left a bright example to a large family, and a wide circle of friends. As her life was one of uniform devotion

to God, so was her end full of peace, comfort, and the assurance of hope.

In this county, on Monday the 4th instant, in the 3d year of his age, WILLIAM ANDERSON LONG, son of Anderson Long, deceased.

Also, on Tuesday the 13th instant, in the 6th year of her age, MARGARET ANN, daughter of Anderson Long, deceased.

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun	Sun
	rises, sets	rises, sets
16 Friday,	4 47 7 13	13
17 Saturday,	4 47 7 13	13
18 Sunday,	4 47 7 13	13
19 Monday,	4 47 7 13	13
20 Tuesday,	4 47 7 13	13
21 Wednesday,	4 47 7 13	13
22 Thursday,	4 47 7 13	13

MOON'S PHASES

New 3 9 26 morn

First 11 5 12 morn

Full 18 10 34 morn

Last 25 25 25

74

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Carr Creek Battalion, in the second Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

You are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Captain George B. Morris's, on

Thursday the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs for drill master and court martial, and on Friday the 8th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your

respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battalions exercise.

THOS. JONES, Lieut. Col.

June 13. 74

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

OWING to the intended removal of one of the Editors, and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal Office. The Office is well found in Job, Newspaper and Ornamental Type; the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not, might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business, it offers inducements not inferior to any in this state, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.

Fayetteville, May 30. 74

Strays.

TAKEN up by Mary Flimtoff, living on New Hope, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, a black HEIFER, with white spots, marked with a crop and swallow fork on the right ear. Also a red HEIFER, supposed to be about one year old, unmarked.</

THE ROSE.

A tender Rose I tried to rear—
I nursed it through the darkening year—
Shielding it in a shelter'd bower,
In hopes to see its blushing flower—
In summer glad mine eye.

It thrived through every autumn blast—
The winter's dreary storms were past—
When, with the spring, there fell a frost,
And all my pains and hopes were lost—
It caused my plant to die!

Sadly I watch'd its life depart,
And felt the moral reach my heart:
How often thus, long cherish'd joys,
Some unexpected blight destroys,
When least we think it nigh!"

From the Presbyterian.

PECUNIARY EMBARRASSEMENTS

The history of our country furnishes no parallel to the existing pressure and disaster in the commercial world. From prosperity to adversity, from affluence and independence to bankruptcy and ruin, the change has been rapid and unexpected, and multitudes in every part of our land, but particularly in our great commercial cities, are stupefied with the blow which has so suddenly prostrated their highest worldly hopes. We have never witnessed such panic and distress, or beheld so affecting a commentary on the mutability of earthly possessions. Human sagacity is foiled in devising a remedy, and the evil, like the first assaults of an epidemic and malignant disease, is left to ravage and destroy, until satisfied with its victims, it assumes a milder type. All classes of society must necessarily participate in the calamity; between the highest and the lowest, the bonds of connexion are intimate; and what effects the wealthy capitalist must ultimately embarrass the laboring classes.

As to the causes of the present unprecedented distress, there will of course be differences of opinion. Some attribute it to the interference of the general government with the currency, and others again to inordinate speculation and over-trading. The causes are probably of a mixed nature; but to determine these is not our purpose. Our province is more particularly with the moral aspect of the crisis. Whatever may be the proximate causes of the distress, its general prevalence and oppressive character, already point it out as a chastisement from Heaven.

As a nation we have sinned, as a nation we are punished. The disregard of the Lord's day has been sanctioned by the laws of the land, and by the daring and practical example of our national legislature. The acts of a government have greater prominence in the view of Heaven than the acts of mere individuals, or of a particular portion of the community, for these acts are the exponents of public sentiment. When a Congress is appointed which will cast contempt on the laws of God, the whole nation is involved in the criminality. Thus it is with us as a people, and surely God is visiting us for these things.

But there is another point of view in which our present calamities may be justly regarded as a frown from God. Americans by preeminence may be regarded as a nation of idolators; if covetousness be idolatry as the scriptures affirm. The desire, nay, the determination to become rich, is the great national characteristic. It is not mere industry, but restless and excessive exertion to amass wealth; such efforts as indicate that the whole mind is engrossed and absorbed by this ruling passion. The ordinary course of lawful business is but little suited to the spirit of the age, while new and extraordinary modes of accumulation are devised. Neither do ordinary gains, or gains gradually secured, satisfy, but princely affluence, and that suddenly acquired, is the object aimed at. Hence the schemes of unbounded and hazardous speculation which are so eagerly adopted. And besides, money is sought for its own sake, or for purposes of ostentation and sinful gratification, and not as an instrument of enlarged benevolence. It has been too much a feature of the times to expend extravagantly in display and fashion, and to give grudgingly and parsimoniously to the cause of religion and human improvement. Millions have been thus kept back from God, and appropriated to other purposes than those for which they were designed. Such has been the prevailing temper of our community; and now at length God has spoken. But recently he spoke impressively by a wide spreading and desirous disease, but his voice was unheeded; men paused for a moment, and then with renewed eagerness they "bought and sold and got gain." Now, however, the Lord has touched the idol itself, in the absorbing worship of which men have forgotten their Creator; and as it crumbles beneath his touch, how many are saying in their hearts, "ye have taken away my gods and what have ye left?" Considering the prevailing sentiments and habits of our nation, God could not have laid his hand upon a more sensitive part, nothing could have so sensibly affected men, as

the loss of the wealth which they had worshipped.

The feeling which we have attributed to the nation had entered most ruinously into the Church, in the persons of professors of religion. How many of these have been carried away by the pursuit of wealth mingled with the men of the world in the eager press after the gains of business; devoting but little time, and that reluctantly, to religion; prompt to plead their occupations, for neglect of those sacred duties which devolved on them as Christians; boarding up wealth, instead of devoting a due proportion to God. But now, God has taught many such, that where they refused to give a part, he can take the whole; that he is a jealous God, who can in a moment subvert the idols which are substituted in his place in the heart. In a temporal point of view, it had been better for many, if instead of claiming an undisputed control over their property, they had felt and faithfully performed their duties as "stewards of God."

In the multiplied bankruptcies which have occurred, we see the folly of trusting in riches. It makes to itself wings and flies away. It is mutable and perishable. It is not the chief good; we really need but little, nor do we need that little long. How cheering, under such circumstances, to turn our eyes from earth to heaven; from the things that are seen and are temporal, to the things which are not seen and are eternal. Here are the riches which perish, there are the riches which endure; here is a treasure which decays, there is a treasure which "moth and rust doth not corrupt, and thieves do not break through nor steal."

Happy will it be if men are instructed by the providences of God, to set their affections not on things on the earth, but on things in heaven, and amidst the wreck of their earthly hopes, to seek an interest in that "inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled, and fadeth not away." And may we not hope that this will be the result? When God, by his Providence, has so clearly revealed his power in dashing down to the dust the proudest imaginations, and when he has given such a painful illustration of the insincerity of worldly possessions, will not rational and immortal creatures learn to fix their hopes higher, and seek a more stable basis on which to build their happiness? One thing is needful, especially and pre-eminently, and they have obtained it who have sought first the kingdom of God and his righteousness. All besides is comparatively worthless; and if men, after the present affliction shall have been alleviated, will return to their former courses with unabated ardour, nothing is more certain than that a worse thing shall come upon them.

Origin of "Dun."—The expression to *dun* for a debt, is supposed to have arisen from the name of a famous sheriff's officer, in the reign of Henry VII, named Joseph Dun. This man was so very dexterous, that it was usual when any one refused to pay a debt, to say to the creditors, "Why don't you *dun him?*" that is to say, why don't you send Dun to him?

English papers.

South Carolina Money.

I WILL receive South Carolina Bank Bills at my office, do.
W. T. SHIELDS, Agent.

June 8.

South Carolina Notes.

NOTES of South Carolina Banks will be received by the subscribers, at par, in payment of debts.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

June 8.

Attention! TOWN COMPANY.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough on Tuesday the 4th day of July next, at precisely eleven o'clock, armed and equipped, with thirteen rounds of cartridges, for drill muster.

W. M. C. CHRISTMAS, Captain.

June 8.

Notice—Taxes.

SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1837, to wit:

Monday the 30th of July, at Jesse Durham's.

Tuesday the 4th, at John Newlin's.

Wednesday the 5th, at Rufus' Vill.

Thursday the 6th, at Michael Albright's.

Friday the 7th at Mrs. Long's.

Saturday the 8th, at Michael Holt's.

Monday the 10th, at John S. Turrentine's.

Tuesday the 11th, at George Fauchett's.

Wednesday the 12th, at C. P. Fauchett's.

Thursday the 13th, at James Hutcheson's.

Friday the 14th, at Andrew McCauley's.

Saturday the 15th, at George A. Melane's.

Monday the 17th, at Hillsborough.

Tuesday the 18th, at Alvin Nichols'.

Wednesday the 19th, at Mrs. McKee's.

Thursday the 20th, at Abner Parker's.

Friday the 21st, at William Lipscombe's.

Saturday the 22d, at Harris Wilkerson's.

Monday the 24th, at James Trice's.

Tuesday the 25th, at Herndon's old store.

Wednesday the 26th, at Chapel Hill.

Thursday the 27th, at Wm. H. Woods'.

The subscribers appointed to receive the list of Taxable for 1837, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, Sheriff.

June 8.

A few Barrels of

Good FAMILY FLOUR,

for sale by

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

June 1.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISED

Gentlemen and Boys' Summer Clothing.

Printed Muslin, Ginghams,

French Calico;

Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co., up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18.

70

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & L. Y., are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to settle their business as soon as possible.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4.

THE subscriber has on hand a neat assortment of Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Watches, &c. &c.

which will be sold very low.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired with neatness and despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4.

68

FARMER'S HOTEL,



HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken that well-known stand in the town of Hillsborough, THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.

February 21.

58

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW GOODS

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable

DRY GOODS,

ever offered in this market; amongst which are

almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

May 18.

70

Selling off at Cost.

THE subscriber, who is going to close his present business, will offer at Cost and Charge, for Cash, his entire Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes and Hats,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BROAD-

CLOTHS, LADIES' TUSCAN and

Straw Bonnets, &c.;

all of which will be sold as above, or on a credit to punctual customers at his usual low prices.

He would earnestly request all those indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts.

STEPHEN MOORE.

April 20.

66

Mail Arrangements.

ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock, P. M. on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

June 1.

72

For Sale.

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, with four likely Boy Children. Apply to the subscriber.

JAMES PHILLIPS.

May 25.

71

WALDIE'S OMNIBUS.

Another Work by Wadell.

ANECDOTES OF FOREIGN COURTS.

ON Friday, March 18th, will be published in Wadell's Literary Omnibus, a third work by Sir N. W. Wadell, entitled, "Members and Private Anecdotes of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna." This work has never been reprinted in America.

From the London Monthly Review.

The style is clear and polished, without other ornament than what naturally occurs.

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